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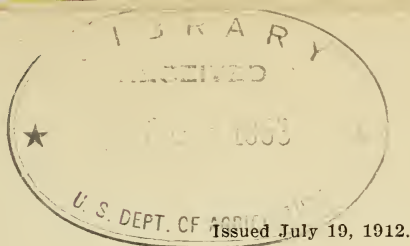


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I. & F. No. 5.
Domestic No. 516.



United States Department of Agriculture, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 1.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDING OF ZENOLEUM.

On March 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against the Zenner Disinfectant Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment on May 15, 1911, from the State of Michigan into the State of Nebraska of a quantity of an insecticide which was misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article in question was labeled or branded: "Zenoleum Promoter of Health. New label adopted September, 1908. Zenoleum Number One. Disinfectant, Sheep Dip, Insecticide, Antiseptic, Animal Dip, Lice Killer. * * * Zenoleum Disinfectant Co., Originators, Owners, Distributors, Manufacturing Chemists, Detroit, Mich., Windsor, Ont."

Analysis of specimens of the product in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it consisted partially of an inert substance, namely, water, which does not prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects. Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that neither the name and percentage amount of the said inert ingredient, nor the names and percentage amounts of each and every ingredient having insecticidal properties and the total percentage of inert ingredients present were stated on the label.

The case coming on for trial on March 20, 1912, the president of the Zenner Disinfectant Co. appeared before the court and was allowed to enter a plea of nolo contendere, whereupon sentence was suspended.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 2.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDED PARIS GREEN.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel in the District Court of the United States for said district, praying condemnation and forfeiture of 3,000 cases, more or less, of Paris green, found on the premises of the Colonial Warehouse Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Retail packages of the said product were labeled or branded as follows: "Sherwin-Williams Strictly Pure Paris Green * * * Net Weight * * * Absolutely reliable.—One Pound * * *."

An examination of specimen packages of the said article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that the said packages contained less, namely, 4 to 13 per cent, than one pound. The libel alleged that the said 3,000 cases, more or less, of Paris green, and the retail packages so labeled and marked therein contained had been shipped and transported in interstate commerce from Pullman Station, Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, consigned by the Sherwin-Williams Co., Chicago, Ill., to the Sherwin-Williams Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having been received by said consignee on or about April 24, 1912. The libel further alleged that the said 3,000 cases, more or less, and the retail packages so labeled and marked therein contained, were misbranded in violation of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, in that, as appeared from the said label and brand on the said retail packages, each package was declared and purported to contain one pound, whereas in truth and in fact each package contained a much less quantity, to wit, from 4 per cent to 13 per cent, less than one pound; and that they were misbranded in that the contents of said packages, in terms of weight, were not plainly and correctly stated on

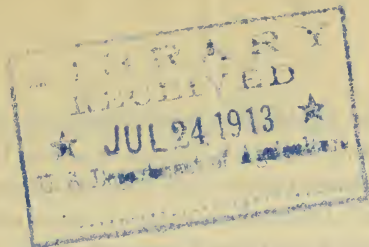
the outside thereof, and were so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On May 14, 1912, the cause coming on to be heard, the Sherwin-Williams Co. entered appearance, filed its claim to said goods, waived publication of notice of seizure and consented in writing to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture. On said date the court found the said product to be misbranded as alleged in the libel, and accordingly entered a decree of condemnation, provided that the said goods should be delivered to the Sherwin-Williams Co., claimant, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and that the Sherwin-Williams Co. should execute a good and sufficient bond to the United States in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned that the said product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910, or the laws of any State, Territory, etc.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 3.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PARIS GREEN.

On May 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against Devoe & Reynolds Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on May 27, 1911, from Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of Paris green which was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article was packed in paper cartons, each carton labeled as follows: "Net weight of this package Half Pound. High Grade for Insecticide Purposes—Poison. The Paris green in this package contains not less than 57% arsenious oxide combined with copper and not more than 3% of water-soluble arsenic. C. T. Reynolds & Co.'s Chicago, Established in 1754, warranted perfectly pure Paris Green, manufactured by Devoe and Reynolds, Chicago, 176 Randolph Street."

Analysis of specimens of the article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it contained arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of arsenious oxide; that it contained less than 57 per cent arsenious oxide; that it contained more than 3 per cent water-soluble arsenic; and that it was an impure Paris green containing 5 per cent white arsenic crystals. Adulteration of the article, within the meaning of section 7 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in the information in that it contained arsenic in water-soluble form equivalent to more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of arsenious oxide, to wit, 5.37 per cent. Misbranding of the article, within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in the information in that the label on each of the cartons

purported to state that the Paris green contained not less than 57 per cent of arsenious oxide combined with copper, whereas in truth and in fact the Paris green contained a much less amount of arsenious oxide, to wit, 53 per cent; in that the label on each of the cartons purported to state that the Paris green contained not more than 3 per cent of water-soluble arsenic, whereas in truth and in fact the Paris green contained a much larger amount of water-soluble arsenic, to wit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in that the label on each of the cartons purported to state that the Paris green was a pure Paris green, whereas in truth and in fact the Paris green was not a pure Paris green, but was an impure Paris green containing 5 per cent of white arsenic crystals.

The cause coming on to be heard on May 16, 1912, Devoe & Reynolds Co. appeared and entered a plea of guilty; and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1912.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 4.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

ADULTERATION OF LEAD ARSENATE.

On May 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against The Sherwin-Williams Co., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on April 7, 1911, from Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to Des Moines, in the State of Iowa, of a quantity of lead arsenate which was adulterated within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article was packed in jars labeled as follows: "1 pound net weight. New Process Arsenate of Lead. Poison. Guaranteed to contain not less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Arsenic Oxide. Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent water soluble arsenic. Sold for Insecticide Purposes * * * The Sherwin-Williams Company. Factories: Cleveland, Chicago, Newark, Montreal, London, Eng. Sales Offices & Warehouses in Principal Cities."

Analysis of samples from the said article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it contained more than 50 per cent of water; that it contained total arsenic equivalent to less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of arsenic oxid; and that it contained arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 0.75 per cent of arsenic oxid. Adulteration of the article, within the meaning of section 7 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in the information in that it contained more than 50 per cent of water, and that the article was not labeled "Lead arsenate and water," nor was the extra percentage of water plainly and correctly stated upon the label; in that it contained arsenic equivalent to less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of arsenic oxid; and in that it contained arsenic in water-soluble form equivalent to more than 0.75 per cent of arsenic oxid.

The cause coming on to be heard on May 16, 1912, The Sherwin-Williams Co. appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

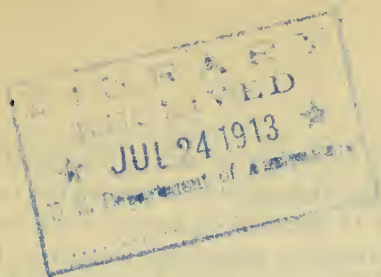
W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1912.

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I. & F. No. 7
Domestic No. 506.

Issued December 20, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 5.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEAD ARSENATE.

On May 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against Devoe & Raynolds Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment on May 27, 1911, from Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of lead arsenate which was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article was packed in jars labeled as follows: "Arsenate of Lead, Paste Form, 5 pounds. Made by Devoe & Raynolds Co., Chicago, New York, Kansas City. * * * Analysis: Arsenic Oxide 15.0%, Lead Oxide 31.0%, Soluble Salts 4.0%, Water 50.0%. Guaranteed in paste form, to contain not more than 50% water."

Analysis of samples from the said article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it contained more than 50 per cent of water; that it contained arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 0.75 per cent of arsenic oxid; that substances (soluble salts) had been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; that it contained less than 15 per cent of arsenic oxid; and that it contained less than 31 per cent of lead oxid. Adulteration of the article, within the meaning of section 7 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in the information in that it contained more than 50 per cent of water, and that the article was not labeled "Lead arsenate and water," nor was the extra percentage of water plainly and correctly stated upon the label; and in that it contained arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 0.75 per cent of arsenic oxid. Misbranding of the article, within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of

1910, was alleged in the information in that the label on each of the jars was false and misleading in that it purported to state that the lead arsenate contained 15 per cent of arsenic oxid, whereas in truth and in fact the lead arsenate contained less than 15 per cent of arsenic oxid, to wit, 13.85 per cent; in that the label on each of the jars was false and misleading in that it purported to state that the lead arsenate contained 31 per cent of lead oxid, whereas in truth and in fact the lead arsenate contained less than 31 per cent of lead oxid, to wit, 29.57 per cent; and in that the label on each of the jars was false and misleading in that it purported to state that the lead arsenate contained 50 per cent of water, whereas in truth and in fact the lead arsenate contained more than 50 per cent of water, to wit, 51.64 per cent.

The cause coming on to be heard on May 16, 1912, Devoe & Reynolds Co. appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1912.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 6.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDED "SHOO-FLY, THE ANIMAL'S FRIEND."

On May 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against Thomas M. Hall, trading under the name of the "Shoo-Fly" Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment on July 7, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of an insecticide which was misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article in question was packed in cans labeled or branded as follows: "Shoo-fly, the Animal's Friend. * * * Price * * * \$1.00 per gallon * * * 'Shoo-Fly' Manufacturing Co., 1310-12 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

Examination of specimens of the article from the shipment in question, in the United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the cans in fact contained less than one gallon of the article. Misbranding of the article, within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in that the label on the outside of the cans bore the statement "Price * * * \$1.00 per gallon," which said statement was false and misleading in that it conveyed the thought and meaning that each of the said cans contained one gallon of the insecticide, whereas in truth and in fact each of the said cans did not contain one gallon of the said insecticide, but, on the contrary, contained only 0.9238 of a gallon; and in that the label on the outside of the cans bore the statement "Price * * * \$1.00 per gallon," which said statement stated the contents, and did not correctly state the contents, in that each of the said cans did not contain one gallon of the insecticide, but, on the contrary, contained only 0.9238 of a gallon.

The cause coming on for trial on June 8, 1912, Thomas M. Hall entered an appearance, filed a plea of guilty, and on the same day was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1912.*



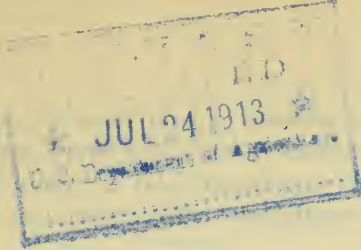
SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

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The symptoms of tuberculosis are of two kinds, general and local. The general symptoms are those which are common to all forms of the disease, and the local symptoms are those which are characteristic of the particular form of the disease. The general symptoms are those which are common to all forms of the disease, and the local symptoms are those which are characteristic of the particular form of the disease.

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I. & F. No. 26.
Domestic No. 1956.

Issued December 20, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 7.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDING OF "INSTANT LOUSE KILLER."

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against G. Hess and J. L. Clark, Ashland, Ohio, trading under the firm name and style of Dr. Hess & Clark, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment in interstate commerce on April 13, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of an insecticide which was misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article in question was contained in cans labeled or branded: "Instant Louse Killer 1 qt. 35c Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas * * * Manufactured by Dr. G. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio."

Analysis and examination of specimens of the article from the shipment in question, in the United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the contents of the cans and the capacity of the containers were in fact less than one quart and that the product consisted partially of an inert substance, namely, water, which does not prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects. Misbranding of the article, within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910, was alleged in the information in that the labels on the cans bore the statement "1 qt.," whereas in fact examination showed a capacity of less than one quart; in that the label on the package bore the statement "1 qt.," whereas in fact examination showed that it was of a capacity of less than one quart; and in that the article consisted partially of an inert substance, namely, water, which does not prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects or fungi, and did not have

the name and percentage amount of said inert ingredient, nor the names and percentage amounts of each and every ingredient of the insecticide or fungicide having insecticidal or fungicidal properties and the total percentage of the said inert ingredient, stated on the label.

The case coming on for trial on June 13, 1912, the defendants entered an appearance and filed a plea of guilty, and on the same day a penalty of \$25 and costs was assessed.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1912.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 8.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDING OF "TO-BAK-INE LIQUID POISON."

On July 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation, alleging shipment and delivery for shipment on May 27, 1911, from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an insecticide, known as "To-Bak-Ine Liquid Poison," which was misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article in question was packed in cans or tins labeled as follows: "To-Bak-Ine Liquid Poison. One Pint size. 120 teaspoonfuls. Price \$2.00. Positively kills green and black fly, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, or any insects on flowers, plants, trees, vegetables, etc., also parasites on domestic animals of all kinds. * * * Prepared only by the Detroit Nicotine Company, Manufacturers of Nicotine Products. Guaranteed by F. A. Thompson & Co., under the Insecticide Act of 1910, No. 85."

Analysis, examination, and efficiency tests of samples from the said article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that the cans or tins of the article in question contained less than one pint; that the article consisted partially of water, an inert substance, which does not prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects; and that the article was not effective in killing mealy bug, red spider, or "any insects on flowers, plants, trees, vegetables, etc.," nor "parasites on domestic animals of all kinds." Misbranding within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910 was alleged in that the labels on the cans or tins containing the article were false or misleading for the reason that they bore the statement "One

pint," whereas in truth and in fact the said cans or tins contained less than one pint of the article; for the reason that they bore the statement that the article would kill mealy bug, red spider, or any insects that infest flowers, plants, trees, vegetables, etc., also parasites on domestic animals of all kinds, whereas in truth and in fact the article was not effective in killing mealy bug, was not effective in killing red spider, and was not effective in killing parasites on domestic animals of all kinds; and in that the article consisted partially of an inert substance, namely, water, which does not prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, and neither the name or percentage amount of the inert ingredient, water, nor the name and percentage amount of each and every ingredient of the insecticide having insecticidal properties and the total percentage of inert ingredients present, were stated on the label.

The cause coming on to be heard on August 6, 1912, F. A. Thompson & Co. entered an appearance and filed a plea of nolo contendere, and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE ACT JUDGMENT NO. 9.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Insecticide Act of 1910.)

MISBRANDING OF "THOMPSON'S ROSE NICOTINE."

On July 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the District Court of the United States for said district against F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment on May 3, 1911, from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an insecticide known as "Thompson's Rose Nicotine," which was misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The article was contained in bottles or vials packed in boxes or packages, and was labeled as follows: "One Dozen Thompson's. Rose Nicotine. Guaranteed to Destroy Plant Insects and Vermin. Manufactured by F. A. Thompson & Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A."

Examination and efficiency tests of samples from the said article, in the United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the article was ineffective in killing roaches, when used at a strength 25 per cent stronger than that recommended in the directions; that it was ineffective in killing mealy bugs; that it was ineffective in killing red spider; and that it was not the most powerful insect and parasite destroyer known, nor more efficient than any other insecticide on the market; that it would not kill rats and mice when used in the strength and manner recommended; and that the bottles or vials contained less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the article. Misbranding within the meaning of section 8 of the Insecticide Act of 1910 was alleged: (1) In that the boxes or packages containing the bottles or vials bore the statements "Most Powerful Insect and Parasite Destroyer Known. Guaranteed to Kill All Insects, Lice on Flowers, Plants, Fruits, Trees, Vegetables, Human Body, Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Earth Worms, Ants; Also any House Bugs or Vermin. 20 drops on a

cracker will kill Rats or Mice," and the wrapper on each of said bottles or vials bore the statement, "Contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of 10% nicotine solution;" whereas the truth and the fact is that it is ineffective in killing roaches when used at a strength even 25 per cent stronger than that recommended in the directions; that it is ineffective in killing mealy bugs; that it is ineffective in killing red spider; and it is not the most powerful insect and parasite destroyer known, nor is it more efficient than any other insecticide on the market, and that each bottle or vial contained less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the article; and consequently the article was labeled or branded so as to mislead or deceive the purchaser. (2) In that the wrapper on each of the bottles or vials bore the statement, "Contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of 10% nicotine solution"; whereas the truth and fact was said bottles and vials contained less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the article; and consequently the article was misbranded in that it was in package form and the contents were stated in terms of weight or measure, but they were not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

The cause coming on to be heard on August 26, 1912, F. A. Thompson & Co. entered an appearance and filed a plea of nolo contendere, and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1912.*